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§ 182. *Callitriche Nutallii*, Torr.—In the last No. of the BULLETIN was a note from Dr. Joor on the hypogeous fruit of this species. On reading this Dr. Engelmann wrote to Dr. Thurber, calling attention to the fact that the same peculiarity had been observed by Prof. Wm. M. Carpenter, of Jackson, La., as recorded in a memorandum in the Torrey Herbarium. On consulting the Herbarium we found the note referred to under a specimen labelled, *C. pedunculosa*, Nutt. The peculiarity is thus described:

"*Callitriche*— * * * The flower axillary, the germ sessile at first but afterwards peduncled; the peduncles turning downward and  the reniform fruit buried beneath the surface in the same manner as the *Arachis hypogea*."

"It grows in little patches as the *terrestris*, which it differs from in the circumstance of burying the fruit, and somewhat in the form of the fruit."

"It roots at the lower joints and, being also attached to the ground by the elongated peduncles, it is very hard to detach it from the soil."

The date of this note Mr. Le Roy thinks is somewhere about 1830.

§ 183. *Notes from Rhode Island*.—My friend, Mr. Thomas Battey, of this city, informs me that in a large number of flowers of *Impatiens fulva*, Nutt., which he has examined, he has found the sacs all perforated by humble-bees. He has watched these bees about the flowers. You may remember that Dr. Gray says this is only likely to happen in a profusely flowering species.

One of my summer class has seen a bee enter the corolla of *Gentiana Andrewsii*, Griseb., and remain hidden within for some time. I suspect there is a very pretty cross fertilization in this flower, but I doubt if bees are the agents. Where the expanded and flattened filaments unite with the corolla very neat little nectaries are formed, much like those figured in *Nature* by Müller for some alpine species. The extrorse anthers point in the direction of cross fertilization.

W. W. BAILEY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

§ 184. Is *Ailanthus glandulosus* monœcious?—This tree has of late years very much disappeared from the sidewalks of our streets, where it was formerly planted to a large extent on account of the abundance of shade furnished by its dense foliage. Most of the trees that were planted proved to be staminate, it being rare to find one bearing the curiously shaped samara. Last Spring when the trees were in bloom I examined a large number in this city, all of which bore staminate flowers. A few days ago I noticed there had grown from the trunk of one of the trees from which I had gathered specimens, and at some distance below the main branches or limbs, a smaller branch, of this season's growth, and it had borne a panicle of fruit, the samaras though not numerous being of full size. I am satisfied this tree could not have borne any fruit in former years, and now, having looked at a number of others that I examined when in blossom last Spring, I have not succeeded in finding another one with fruit on.

ISAAC C. MARTINDALE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 30, 1877.